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Angola reports South African invasion

LISBON, June 26 (R) — Angola said today a 3,000-strong South African force had invaded the south of the country, occupied several towns and killed over 300 civilians. The Angolan News Agency (ANGOP) quoted a defence ministry communique issued in Luanda, the capital, as saying the force had moved into Angola on June 7 by crossing the border with South African-controlled Namibia (South West Africa). ANGOP said the South African force consisted of three infantry battalions and one unit of paratroopers. They were backed by three squadrons of Mirage fighters, two Hercules C-130 transport planes, 20 Puma helicopters, 32 pieces of artillery and 40 AML-90 armoured cars, it added. The agency said more than 300 civilians, including old men, women and children, had been killed and that seven soldiers had died. The number of wounded was put at over 250. More than 30 vehicles had been destroyed, it said. The defence ministry said the South African force was still in southern Angola and gave details of four points it occupied.

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To our advertisers and readers

beginning of July, the Jordan Times will change its publication schedule to better suit the weekly work schedule of the vast majority of our readers in Jordan and Syria. The Jordan Times will be published six times a week, but beginning July 4, it will appear on Fridays, instead of not appearing on Mondays, as has been the practice up to now. The Jordan Times will not appear on Saturdays, June 30. From the beginning of July, however, the Jordan Times offices will be closed on Thursdays and there will be a Thursday-Friday edition. The office will be open on Saturdays (beginning July 6) and there will be a Monday edition of the Jordan Times, from July 7 onwards. We hope that our readers and advertisers alike will find this arrangement more convenient.

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If Israel's claim to Jerusalem is endorsed Arab League: serious consequences

Kuwait: oil is inseparable from peace

NATIONS, June 26 — An Arab League spokesman said today that endorsement of Israel's claim to Jerusalem would have serious consequences. Mr. Abdullab Bisbara, chief delegate of Kuwait, observed that "oil is inseparable from peace." No Middle East settlement was possible unless Israel gave up occupied Jerusalem, which it has held since 1967, he said.

S. blocks NATO reference Palestine self-determination

A June 26 (R) — The United States blocked a reference to Palestinian rights to self-determination in the final communiqué of a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ministerial meeting here. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie told a press conference that the U.S. considered the subject for negotiation and was under discussion in a David process. "I do not think it would have been appropriate to include in the communiqué something that must be the subject of negotiations," he said.

Regional Briefs

UT, June 26 (R) — An indefinite strike — the second of its kind in a week — by technicians today paralysed Beirut international airport. An airport spokesman said all incoming flights had been diverted, while no planes would be taking off from the airport. Public Works and Transport Minister Butros Butros Ghali, describing it as a negative stand, said the technicians, who have been calling for better pay and improved working conditions, stopped work for a few hours last Thursday in protest of their claims. The cabinet yesterday approved some of their demands, but this was considered unacceptable.

IRAN, June 26 (R) — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Muhammad will visit Saudi Arabia on Saturday at the invitation of King Khalid, the official Saudi Press Agency said today. The visit, which was a palace statement, did not specify the date of the visit. Mr. Muhammad visited Moscow soon after he took over the presidency from Mr. Abdul Fattah Ismail last year. He visited the Yemen Arab Republic recently and is due to visit Kuwait on July 5.

IRAC, June 26 (R) — The newly-elected Iraqi national assembly will convene at the end of this month and meet until July presidential decree said. The decree signed by President al-Hussein was reported today by the Iraqi News Agency. In the 20 elections for a national assembly, the country's first national elections since 1958, the ruling Baath Party won a clear victory.

IRAN, June 26 (R) — A foreign ministry spokesman today said Soviet charges that Iran was allowing Afghan rebels to use a base in northeastern Iran against Soviet and Kabul forces in Afghanistan. The Soviet Communist Party Pravda said yesterday that a "large regional centre of armed struggle against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" had been set up in the city of Mashhad. The spokesman said: "Such a charge is categorically denied." He added: "Maybe they (the Soviets) wanted to interfere in Iran in the future." The Islamic movement of Afghanistan, which sympathises with the rebels, has offices in Mashhad, but the Tehran government has always said that there is no Afghan military base in Iran or that it is a military aid to the insurgents.

MASCUS, June 26 (R) — Syrian Orthodox Patriarch Ignace Yacoub III of Antioch and the Whole Orient died here aged 68 after a heart attack, patriarchate sources said today. They said the community's prelates and representatives of eastern and western churches were expected to take part in the funeral. No date has yet been fixed. Patriarch Ignace returned to his seat last week after a tour of Europe during which he had an audience with Pope John Paul II.

FRANCE, June 26 (R) — West German Interior Minister Gerhart Eiler and Mr. Hans-Joerg Wimmer, a close aide of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, will head a delegation to Somalia today, a government spokesman said today. Spokesman Klaus Kasper told a press conference here that Mr. Baum would lead the delegation. Mr. Schmidt for Somali President Siyad Barre to visit West Germany. He said the delegation would discuss West German aid for Somalia.

IRAN, June 26 (R) — The Tehran headquarters of the radical Islamic Mujahedin Organisation came under a grenade and gun attack early today. But no one was hurt, the newspaper reported. The newspaper said a grenade was lobbed at a building from a passing car, followed by a volley of automatic fire. The attack shattered windows in neighbouring shops and aged several cars parked in the street. A Mujahedin spokesman confirmed the Kayhan report. There was no indication of who was responsible for the attack which came after Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader, sharply criticised the Mujahedin and other leftist groups in a speech yesterday. He said these groups were trying to disrupt Iran's transition to a fully Islamic republic. One person was killed and 100 wounded in clashes on June 13 between the Mujahedin and Islamic fundamentalists.

GADISHU, June 26 (R) — Ethiopian warplanes raided the town of Dolo yesterday and destroyed a school. A report in the fourth air attack across the border in a week. A ministry spokesman said one civilian was killed and another wounded in the attack by four MIG fighter-bombers of the Ethiopian air force. In an attack on Tuesday, 10 people were killed and 60 wounded in the Dolo area of southern Somalia. Relief officials estimate there are more than 100,000 refugees from the disputed Ogaden desert of southeast Ethiopia who are in makeshift camps.

Iraq, Iran trade fire across border

BAGHDAD, June 26 (AP) — Iraq and Iranian forces traded tank and artillery fire across their common border until dawn today, the official Iraqi News Agency reported.

It quoted an interior ministry spokesman as saying the clashes started yesterday when Iranian tanks and artillery opened fire on the Iraqi border posts of Qaqwa, Sumoud, Nasir and Asifa. "The Iraqi border guards retaliated in a battle that continued until early Thursday," the spokesman said.

The clash started after an Iranian air force jet flew low over the southern Iraqi province of Missan, drawing Iraqi anti-aircraft fire which forced the jet to retreat, the spokesman was quoted as saying, adding that Iraqi troops destroyed Iranian military posts at Salman, Ashtana and Jawid Shah.

The Iraqi forces suffered no losses and are in full control of the situation, he was quoted as saying.

Not connected to borders Giscard warns Israel of threats to its security

PARIS, June 26 (Agencies) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today warned of "possible threats to Israel's security" that are not connected to the Zionist state's borders.

Speaking at a press conference, the French leader also said he personally took steps to prevent the introduction into the Middle East of advanced weaponry potentially dangerous for the security of Israel. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing outlined the common western European stance on the Middle East decided on this month by the European Economic Community leaders in Venice and offering possible guarantees for Israel's security. "I know that the subject of (European) guarantees (for Israel's security) is often treated with derision in Israel... I wish nevertheless to issue a warning about possible threats to Israel's security in the future which will not have anything to do with the country's specific borders... but with the introduction into the area of new weapons which would be much more powerful and with a much longer range (than those now existing there)," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

"I wish to tell you that in the past—I will not delve into the details today—I personally took steps to oppose the introduction into the area of such weapons even as negotiations or contracts about them were underway," he said.

Informed sources presumed the French leader was referring primarily to the cancellation by France of contracts to build nuclear power plants in the Libyan Jamahiriya and Pakistan.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the basis for Palestinian self-determination was the recognition by Israel that it should evacuate territories it had occupied since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. "But I am always reminded that the Palestinians do not recognise the existence of Israel. I wish to recall that we have always said the (Palestinian) self-determination must take place within the framework of a global peace settlement which means it must take place at the time that such a settlement consolidates the existence of all states in the region, notably of course, that of Israel," he said.

The French leader said he saw no possible settlement as long as Israel occupied territories outside its pre-1967 borders. He added that the Palestinian people should organise their future next to these borders, which he described as internationally recognised.

"The question is how to reconcile the two rights"—of Israel to security and "the right of the Palestinian people to exist." He warned that Arabs and Israelis were in "a race to the precipice" that would take on "tragic dimensions" if nuclear weapons were introduced.

He flatly rejected Israel's claim to the occupied Arab lands on religious grounds, citing figures from memory to show that Jews constituted about one per cent of the population in those territories. He said he supported "secure and recognised frontiers" for Israel, but "internationally recognised frontiers cannot and should never encompass occupied territory."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said charges by critics of his pro-Arab policy that France was seeking friends among Mideast oil producers were "absurd." "France was concerned about this problem long before oil problems appeared," he said. Noting that Israel was becoming more diplomatically isolated, he warned Israel against belittling the value of international guarantees of its existence. He said: "The demarcation of a frontier or a river or a stream" would one day be insufficient protection for Israel's security.

On Afghanistan, President Giscard d'Estaing said that the announcement of Soviet troop withdrawals made it clear that Moscow was seeking a political solution to the Afghan crisis. The president said that the pull-out announced by the Soviet Union last weekend was a move in the right direction. "However limited in number, although the numbers are significant, this withdrawal is a gesture in the right direction and responds to the demands made on the Soviet Union."

He said the choice of gesture, and the wide publicity it was given

Asked if such a timetable had been set, the president replied "not to my knowledge." He added: "It is a fact that our views on a political solution are still far apart."

Talking about his country's independent nuclear deterrent, the president said France had already experimented with the neutron bomb. "A decision to go ahead with production (of the bomb) could be taken in 1982 or 1983, depending on the state of nuclear armaments in Europe at that date," he added.

France was directly concerned by the security of neighbouring states, he added, but would not elaborate.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "Any nuclear attack on French soil will automatically bring a strategic nuclear riposte."

Portuguese officials see the move as an American attempt to improve its readiness to intervene quickly in any new Middle East crisis. A joint statement issued after Mr. Carter's departure made no mention of a possible expansion of military ties between Portugal and the United States. On the international situation, it said the two sides believed that concrete political, economic and commercial measures should be taken against the Soviet Union because of its intervention in Afghanistan. These measures were needed to impress on the Soviet Union the need for it to undertake a prompt and total withdrawal of its troops in Afghanistan, the statement said. "The Soviet action, in flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, seriously threatens international peace and poses a major strategic challenge affecting vital interests in Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf region," it said.

Israel casts secrecy veil over security agent's death

TEL AVIV, June 27 (Agencies) — Israeli authorities have cast a veil of secrecy over the slaying of a security agent whose death apparently marks yet another turn in the cycle of violence in the occupied West Bank. The only official information released was that Moshe Golan, 34, had been killed on duty, but the announcement late yesterday did not say where or how. Military censorship, however, permitted

U.S., Saudi defence aides hold seven-hour meeting

GENEVA, June 26 (R) — United States Defence Secretary Harold Brown said today the withdrawal of an estimated 5,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan was a step in the right direction. But he noted at a news conference here that the troops were being withdrawn only just outside Afghanistan's border with the Soviet Union, from where they could easily be put in again.

Mr. Brown was speaking after seven-hour talks with Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, during which the secretary said they agreed on the dangers which the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had created in the area.

Asked if direct aid to the rebels in Afghanistan was discussed, Mr. Brown said: "There was no direct discussion of that." The United States had offered assistance to Afghan refugees.

On Soviet withdrawals, Mr. Brown said the U.S. had evidence the Russians had been bringing in some troops and taking others out.

But it was quite possible they were simply reorganising their forces to bring in units more suitable for fighting insurgents. "Estimates that have been made range from five per cent to less than ten per cent. We might be talking about 5,000 troops, in relation to 85,000 in Afghanistan and 25,000 just outside. But it's a step in the right direction of withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan."

The two men also discussed Saudi requests to improve the range and fighting power of 60 American F-15 fighters due for delivery in 1982.

U.S. defence department sources said the Saudis had now informally requested the planes be fitted with bomb racks, giving them an offensive capacity. The planes were approved for sale to Saudi Arabia as defensive aircraft and a change in specification would require congressional approval. Mr. Brown said simply that in

the Maafir newspaper to publish a report today quoting Radio Monte Carlo as saying Mr. Golan had been killed in the Balata refugee camp near Nablus in the occupied West Bank. Military sources later said the Balata camp was under curfew "for security reasons."

Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zippori, giving the eulogy at Mr. Golan's funeral, said, "in his work Moshe contributed greatly to our security. Many lives have been saved by people like him."

Mr. Golan was part of Israel's secret security service, known as the Shin Bet.

The slaying came atop a series of violent incidents in the West Bank during the past two months in which both Israelis and Palestinians have been killed and wounded.

Unofficial records show that seven Israelis have been killed and 21 wounded, and two Palestinians have been killed and seven wounded in a wide range of actions in the West Bank since May 1. In addition, Israel and the Palestinians continue to clash sporadically in the Lebanese theatre.

Last April a Shin Bet agent was killed in the northern sector of the West Bank. No details were revealed in connection with his death or the ensuing investigation.

The Maafir newspaper quoted a Radio Monte Carlo report which said Mr. Golan was killed in the Balata refugee camp while investigating the June 2 bombings and Ramallah.

Investigators have released few details of their search for the bombers, which according to local press reported has focused on both Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank. Preliminary reports said investigators determined that the explosives used were similar to materials employed by the Israeli army.

After receiving a public assured of loyalty to the United States from Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Mr. Carter said the western alliance was facing a new challenge to its most vital economic interests. "Do we have the will, the capacity, the resolve to make a common stand? I am confident that we can and my confidence has been bolstered by the talks I have had here today," Mr. Carter said at a state luncheon in his honour.

Mr. Carter had talks with Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro soon after landing here for a six-hour stopover on his way back to Washington at the end of a European tour.

The Portuguese prime minister told reporters they had discussed strengthening western defence and has laid a basis for increased bilateral political and economic cooperation.

Mr. Sa Carneiro said that during the 70-minute meeting, Mr. Carter had expressed America's gratitude for the stand taken by Portugal over the Afghan and Iranian crises. One of the right-wing government's first moves after coming to power last January was to freeze relations with the Kremlin in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Portugal was the first of Washing-

ton's NATO allies to impose economic sanctions against Iran.

In his speech at today's luncheon, Gen. Eanes reiterated Portugal's support for the U.S. over the 53 American hostages being held in Iran, saying it was "urgent for the international community to mobilise all efforts and to adopt efficient measures for the quick solution of this problem."

Gen. Eanes, who is also chief of staff of the armed forces, said that for Portugal, "solidarity is not an empty word."

He said it would be dangerous if nationalistic selfishness prevailed when a member of the international community was in difficulty.

President Eanes, whose mandate expires in January 1981, said Portugal would never forget how the U.S. had stood by it when economic problems threatened the future of democracy after the 1974 revolution.

"Portugal will not act differently, within the limits of its possibilities and its own conditioning factors," he said. "In the disturbed present situation, western solidarity assumes an increasingly higher importance. From our side, it will not be questioned. Portugal will fulfil all her engagements towards her allies."

Preliminary negotiations between Washington and Lisbon on providing a base for a U.S. aircraft carrier, possibly in Lisbon, and stationing midair refuelling KC-135 planes at the Beja air base south of here began earlier this year.

President Ramalho Eanes



President Carter



President Ramalho Eanes

Amman to vote for first time in 20 years

New elections law to extend franchise, reform leadership

By Sara O'Neil
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, June 26 — Granting women the right to vote and to stand for election for the first time in the country's history is only one of a number of far-reaching innovations set out in the municipal and village elections draft law which is currently being studied by the prime minister's legal advisers.

Already well publicised are proposals to extend the franchise to all Jordanian citizens over the age of 18, and to hold municipal elections in Amman again after a break of over 20 years. But the new law also encourages a more progressive form of leadership which marks a departure — especially at the village level — from the tradition of tribalism.

Mayors will be elected directly by their constituents, instead of being appointed by the government. The law also states that those who stand for election must have attained a certain level of education not hitherto required — a measure aimed at raising the standard of local leadership. Dr. Jamal Sha'er, the minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, told the Jordan Times.

The minister is a member of a

cabinet committee (along with the minister of finance and cabinet legislators) which held its first meeting yesterday to review the draft law. Dr. Sha'er hopes that it will be approved by the end of the year, in time to give impetus to the new law on local government, which is also still being drafted. The elections law will also give a boost to the next five-year plan, in which decentralisation and regional development should be heavily stressed.

The new law is to take the place of the elections law passed in 1955 and its various amendments, one of which was introduced every few years after that. Under the terms of the old law the franchise in municipal elections were restricted to male property owners who paid their taxes correctly. The minister of municipal and rural affairs had the right to appoint mayors either from among the nine elected or from the two appointed members of city council. For the village councils, which now number 235, there were no elections. The members and chairmen have always been appointed by the governor.

The powers of the village councils were often abused, Dr. Sha'er pointed out, and appointments dictated by tribal pressures. The head of every tribe would want a village council and very few heads were aware of the responsibilities of such a post. Rivalry to head a council went so far in the case of one family that two brothers, sons of an important Sheikh, created separated villages so they could both be chiefs.

As was already the case, a village must have at least 500 inhabitants to be entitled to a council. But for municipalities (of which there are at present 89), the population requirement has been doubled from 2,500 to 5,000.



Dr. Jamal Sha'er

Whereas in the past municipalities of a much smaller size than allowed were sometimes created as a result of tribal pressures — the prime example being a municipality of just 703 inhabitants — in future a close check will be kept on such towns. "We have to study their situation," Dr. Sha'er said. If they're performing well, the existing small municipalities will be allowed to continue unchanged. "If not, we will redraw the boundaries," Dr. Sha'er said.

Educational requirements for electoral candidates are being imposed for the first time in the new draft law. The Mayor of the capital city of each governorate will have to have passed the *tawjihi*, and mayors of other towns must have at least completed preparatory school. Heads of the village councils should have completed primary school. The ability to read and write will be obligat-

ory for members of municipal, but not village, councils. Councils will be elected for a term of four years, as before.

Whereas mayors will be elected, the secretary of each town council, hitherto appointed by the other councillors, will be a civil servant. Here, the idea is that the secretary should not be someone liable to yield to local pressures, or to the council itself, in altering rules and regulations, Dr. Sha'er said. The government-appointed secretary's job will be to apply all resolutions in full accordance with the law, and to stop any questionable action pending consultation with the minister. The secretary will also be answerable to the local governor.

Amman Municipality is unique in not having had elections for more than 20 years. The mayor and 11 councillors are all appointed, to serve a population which now numbers nearly 700,000. Dr. Sha'er explained that elections had been suspended because the rapid growth of the city in the years after the establishment of Israel had caused such political and economic discrepancies among the city's various communities that citizens could only have been united in voting by political issues.

Now, however, with general stability in the country and with the active role played by other municipalities, Amman citizens need to be given a chance to participate directly in local issues.

In the new law, a system which divides the capital into sub-municipalities similar to the British boroughs has been devised. The boundaries of these "boroughs" will follow the present zoning system, which divides Amman into nine districts. However some of these may be amalgamated for electoral purposes, so the number remains undecided for now. It will be somewhere between five and nine.

By thus dividing Amman into constituencies in each of which the residents have a similar standard of living, and each citizen contributes to the development of his own area, the poor will cease to subsidise the rich, Dr. Sha'er believes. Those in the wealthier districts, who might be concerned with such matters as beautifying their neighbourhood, would no longer draw from a common pool of taxes collected mostly from poorer citizens whose first needs are for basic services such as water supply and road repairs. The elected mayors of the "boroughs" would sit on a council for the capital, which would be headed by an appointed "Lord Mayor" and have nine appointed councillors, and would concern itself with the major issues of Amman.

Dr. Sha'er said that since the announcement of this plan for Amman, the municipalities on the outskirts of the city such as Wadi Seer and Jubeiha have responded very enthusiastically, and have suggested that a Greater Amman council also be formed, for purposes of sharing services.

Stop the drift

JORDAN has repeatedly expressed its concern — most recently during His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Washington — that America's Middle East policy is drifting dangerously.

As proof of that drift, we have two statements, on two successive days, from Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. At the opening of the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Ankara, Mr. Muskie appeared to give conditional support to the earlier declaration by the European Economic Community foreign ministers that the Palestine Liberation Organisation must be associated with Middle East peace moves. This EEC pronouncement, Mr. Muskie was reported to have told his NATO colleagues, could be a "positive force" if applied in the "right way." His purported statement was seen as an indication that the United States might indeed be dropping its arrogant adherence to the moribund Camp David approach at all costs, and moving toward the European and Arab consensus on this crucial element of any peace process.

But, within a day, when it came time to stand up and be counted in the final communiqué of the NATO meeting, Mr. Muskie blocked a reference to the entire subject of Palestinian rights to self-determination — specifically to the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people", which is something Washington has always purported to endorse. "I do not think it would have been appropriate," Mr. Muskie said, "to include in the communiqué something that must be the subject of negotiations."

So, instead of a small step forward, we appear to have a giant step backwards. Did Mr. Muskie misspeak himself, or does the United States now believe that it is not just the mechanism for achieving the Palestinians' legitimate rights to self-determination in their own homeland, but those very rights themselves that "must be the subject of negotiations"? Is Washington — at this moment, yet, when the entire world is having its consciousness raised on the issue of Palestinian rights in the face of Zionist aggression — now backing away from the concept of Palestinian "legitimate rights" that was even enshrined in the Camp David accords signed by Carter, Begin and Sadat? Does this mark an abandonment of Mr. Carter's human rights policies, which, selective as they are when it comes to the question of the Palestinians alone among all peoples of the world, have at least condescended to admit that such humans as Palestinians do exist and that they do indeed have rights?

All this is most discouraging, to say the least, to those, including America's European allies, who have lately come to realise that any "negotiations" on the future of the Middle East can only succeed by starting from the premise of Palestinian rights. It is certainly discouraging to those of us who had begun to believe that, at long last, Washington's Middle East drift had been halted, if only as a consequence of the diabolical policies being pursued by the Israelis in the occupied territories in open defiance of the "Camp David spirit." It looks as if we must maintain our watch on Washington for some further signs of just where all this confusion and double-talk is leading.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: In his interview with British television on Wednesday, His Majesty King Hussein renewed his warning against the dangers resulting from the continued absence of peace in the Middle East which, he said, will threaten the stability and security not only of the region, but of the world as well. King Hussein's statement was part of a comprehensive interview in which the King expressed his satisfaction with the European Community's recent declaration in Venice as an attempt to define the basis of the peace which should be finally attained.

The importance of these statements lies in the fact that they draw the attention of the European countries once again to the fact that the positive attitude shown at the Venice conference is not enough on its own to change the situation in the Middle East, and will not exempt Europe from the responsibility of following up its first step by practical steps capable of defusing the explosive situation in the region.

Peace, as King Hussein explained, cannot be achieved while Arab land is still occupied, and while the Israeli practices of emptying the land, liquidating its leadership and spreading terror among the people continue. Europe, which issued the Venice declaration, can see, hear and know, that the continuing escalation of the situation by the Zionist enemy will only draw the region away from peace and bring it closer to a disaster. That is exactly what King Hussein warned against on Wednesday.

AL DUSTOUR: The absence of peace from the Middle East and the escalation of tension in the region constitute a genuine danger that threatens not the Middle East region alone but world peace as a whole. This fact has been put by His Majesty King Hussein before the Europeans and their governments, who realised in issuing their Venice declaration the dangers inherent in the present Middle East situation. The King wanted to make the European peoples aware of the truth, as he had already done with the American people on his recent visit to the U.S.

Convictions alone and the adoption of attitudes are not the approaches that solve international conflicts on a sound basis. And while clear and tangible positions are lacking, the danger will not slacken, and those who are trying to impose a partial settlement and make a deficient peace will not be deterred. The European declaration, despite its positive aspects and movement toward a better understanding of the Palestinian issue, nevertheless could not stop the Camp David process, which is based on overlooking the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Deportees in Austria

VIENNA, June 26 (AP) — Three deported Palestinians arrived here today on their Western European good-will tour.

Mr. Fahd Qawasmi and Mr. Mohammad Milhem, the expelled mayors of Hebron and Halhoul respectively, and Sheikh Rajab Tamimi arrived here from Paris.

East Jerusalem puts U.S. negotiators in tight spot

WASHINGTON, June 26 (Special) — East Jerusalem is likely to be a major issue facing U.S., Israeli and Egyptian negotiators when they try to get the stalled Palestinian autonomy talks moving again here next month, the Christian Science Monitor newspaper reported yesterday.

A dispatch from John Cooley, the Monitor's correspondent here, said:

"Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's reported intention to move major government offices to annexed East Jerusalem, which the United States treats for diplomatic purposes as occupied Arab territory, could reheat the Jerusalem issue even before President Carter's envoy to the Middle East, Mr. Sol Linowitz, meets his Egyptian and Israeli counterparts here July 1-2."

"Acting on instructions of an Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Pakistan last month, the U.N. Security Council met in New York June 24 to seek a new resolution, presented by Pakistan and supported by Jordan and other Muslim and Arab states, condemning Israeli actions to integrate East Jerusalem and calling upon Israel to rescind them. The United States was expected to abstain, rather than veto the move."

"U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown was flying to Geneva for a review with the Saudi Arabian defence minister of the strategic situation in the Middle East, including controversial Saudi requests for advanced weaponry for the U.S. F-15 planes it has ordered, and possibly touching also on Saudi oil supplies to the U.S. Saudi leaders invariably point out during such meetings that the kingdom regards East Jerusalem and its Muslim shrines as Arab territory whose return to Arab sovereignty must be the heart of any Middle East peace."

"Arab sources here have speculated that the Saudis' impatience with what they see as U.S. procrastination on the Jerusalem, Palestinian, and weapons issues may lead to some major shift in Saudi policy. This could include cancellation of the order for the 60 F-15s, none of which have been delivered yet, and announcement of a possible new major airport and arms deal with France, which has been under discussion for months."

"Another speculation is a cut-back in the present Saudi oil production of 9.5 million barrels a day, especially if the Carter administration goes ahead with plans to fill U.S. strategic oil stockpiles against Saudi wishes."

"At a breakfast meeting with reporters June 24, Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said he did not anticipate any new Saudi gesture of disapproval. In a separate answer about East Jerusalem, Mr. Christopher said the State Department had not yet received clear information about exact Israeli intentions there," the Monitor report concluded.

Syria ups petrol price

DAMASCUS, June 26 (R) — Syria has raised the domestic price of petrol by about 43 per cent, from 28 to 40 Syrian Pounds (\$7 to \$10) for 20 litres (about four gallons).

Dr. Abdul Jabbar Al Dahhak, the minister of oil and mineral resources, in an interview with the ruling Baath party newspaper *Al Baath* published here today, said the new price took effect yesterday. He added that the government was losing 2.5 million million pounds (\$625 million) a year in the form of subsidies paid for various kinds of fuel consumed locally.

Stringent measures will be introduced to check smuggling of fuel to neighbouring countries, he said.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre is holding a documentary exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes." Drawings and photographs of a wide range of human activities are on display: visiting hours are 10 a.m. — 1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m.

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a photo exhibition on the subject of youth in the Soviet Union. The exhibition will run through June 30, and can be seen from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-8 p.m. at the centre, located near the Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

Films

The Department of Culture and Arts and the Jordanian Cine Club, in cooperation with the Italian Embassy, are holding a week of Italian films by Director Mauro Bolognini. Today's film is entitled "Il Bell' Antonio" and is subtitled in English. The film starts at 8 p.m. at the department's theatre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

The French Cultural Centres presents the film "Au Coeur de la Vie" (1962), an adaptation of a trilogy of stories that take place during the American civil war. The film, in black and white, is subtitled in Arabic, and will be shown at 7:30 p.m.

Bridge Tournament

A duplicate bridge tournament will be held today at the Holiday Inn's Ballroom, at 7 p.m. followed by a buffet-dinner party. Registration (JD 5) is at the sales office.

Jordan Wee Calendar

(Week of June 27 - July 3)

Exhibitions

CONTINUING: The French Cultural Centre is documentary exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes." Drawings and photographs of a wide range of human activities are on display until June 29. Visiting hours are 10 a.m. and from 5-8 p.m.

*** The Soviet Cultural Centre is presenting a photo on the subject of youth in the Soviet Union. The exhibition runs through June 30, and can be seen from 10 a.m. to 4-8 p.m. at the centre, located near the Third Circle in Amman.

Films

FRIDAY, June 27: The Department of Culture and Arts and the Jordanian Cine Club, in cooperation with the Italian Embassy, ends today a week of Italian films by Director Mauro Bolognini. Today's film is entitled "Il Bell' Antonio", is subtitled in English, and will be shown at the department's theatre in Jabal Luweibdeh.

FRIDAY, June 27 - SUNDAY, June 29: The French Cultural Centre presents the film "Au Coeur de la Vie" (1962), Enrico, starring Stephan Fey, Roger Jacquet and Amy which is an adaptation of a trilogy of stories taking place during the American Civil War: "L'Oiseau Moqueur", "La Chickimanga" and "La Riviere du Hibou". The film, in white, is subtitled in Arabic, and will be shown at 7:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 28 - SUNDAY, June 29: The American presents the film "Roaring Through the 20's", a playfully and optimism of America in the 1920s. The film is screened at 8 p.m. at the centre, located near the Third Circle in Amman.

BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

FRIDAY, June 27: A one-day duplicate bridge tournament will be held today at the Holiday Inn's Ballroom at 7 p.m., followed by a buffet-dinner party.

ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD TRIP

SUNDAY, June 29: Dr. Bert DeVries of Calvin University will guide the Friends of Archaeology to Umm al-Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad city in northern Mafraq. Dr. DeVries has been preparing a plan since 1973. Meeting point is at the Department of Registration Centre at 8 a.m.

Nabulsi returns from ILO



Omar Nabulsi

AMMAN, June 26 (JT) — The head of the Jordanian delegation to the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) 66th session in Geneva, which delegation succeeded in getting passed an international resolution condemning the construction of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, returned to night.

The Minister of Omar Nabulsi, said that the resolution, which passed 249 votes to 15, was adopted by the resolutions committee.

Al Ra'i newspaper today that the resolutions that the construction of settlements be stopped, and that the settlements be removed.

The resolution calls member states to stop the Israeli occupation because such aid would strengthen their policy. It calls for aid to residents of the occupied territories to help them overcome difficulties of life in occupation.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA) — The Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, Dr. Jamal Sha'er, received at his office today the director of projects of the European Economic Community (EEC), Mr. Sullivan Hook, and the EEC economic adviser and discussed with them the possibility of EEC participation in training programmes for Jordanians in local administration and regional planning. They also discussed the possibility of visits by EEC experts to Jordan to assess the plans for and studies conducted in Karak region. The meeting was attended by the under-secretary and several high-ranking officials of the ministry.

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA) — The prime minister, in an official circular distributed today, requested government departments and public foundations to ship their foreign purchases via Alfa, the Royal Jordanian Airline. The circular said that some government departments are still shipping their purchases aboard foreign planes despite the advantages of using Alfa and despite previous circulars to this effect.

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA) — The Secretary General of the Arab Organisation for Standards and Specifications, Dr. Zafer Al Sawwaf, last night returned to Amman from Washington after participating in a six-day international conference on metrology held there. Dr. Sawwaf said that during the meetings, in which 32 countries participated, 13 new international standards, for various weights used in the developing countries were approved. A special committee on metrology was also formed in these countries, he said.

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA) — The Director General of the Statistics Department, Dr. Burhan Shraideh, today left Amman for London to participate in an international conference on human fertility which will begin in London next month.

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA) — The symposium organised by the Working Women's Department at the Ministry of Labour ended today. The symposium was held in cooperation with the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) on project planning and implementation skills, at the public administration institute in Amman. A comprehensive assessment of the symposium was made in the final session, held today. The programme of the 10-day symposium included development planning, development problems in the Arab homeland, the role of women in development and planning and coordination among planning departments. Field visits were also made to several development projects and centres in Jordan. Representatives of Jordan, Iraq, Bahrain, North Yemen, Oman, Kuwait and South Yemen participated in the symposium.

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA) — A symposium on universities and Jordanian society held at the Faculty of Economics and Commerce of the

University of Jordan concluded its meetings last night. Recommendations of the symposium were that all willing citizens be provided the chance to get a university education. University faculty members be encouraged to exercise their freedom. His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, presided over some meetings of the symposium, which began on

AMMAN, June 26 (JNA) — The military governor has imposed 25 fines levied by the military court on a large number of for violation of Ministry of Supply regulations.

HISBAN, June 26 (JNA) — The Minister of Awqaf Affairs, Mr. Kamel Sharif, opened today at Hisban boys the ministry's second camp for Islamic preaching and Thirty preachers are taking part in the one-week camp, during they will hear lectures on Islamic preaching, information banks along with several related subjects.

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Damascus cookery contest selects new beginning chefs

Pat McDermott
to the Jordan Times

CUS - The haute cuisine was served to a jury of six students from the hotel and Tourism Training Centre, and Jean Michel Varichon, general manager of the hotel.

After a long series of toasts, student cooks were introduced to the jurors and the general manager of the Meridien presented each contestant with an Arabic edition of the prestigious French cookbook, *Escoffier*.

One of the students stood out for his broad smile, height and bulk. It seems he is the champion weight lifter of Syria, and Mr. Gil has frequently given him time off from kitchen duty to view in weight lifting competitions.

Clearly, the person enjoying the feast the most was the Meridien's executive chef himself. This outgoing, friendly man from southwestern France explained that he worked as a trainee, cook and chef for 20 years before achieving the coveted position of executive chef.

Mr. Gil says that cooking runs in his family; his grandmother operated a famous restaurant in the south of France and he entered the trade as an apprentice at age 14. After three years of training, he reached the first grade of chef on the French scale and went to work in the renowned Palais de la Méditerranée in Nice. After working in various kitchens in Austria, Germany and other regions of France to learn the preparation of sauces, pastries, meats and seafoods, he went to Brazil in 1954 and he was promoted to assistant to the executive chef at the Othon Palace in Sao Paulo. In 1957, he worked at another five-star hotel in La Paz, Bolivia, where he prepared cuisine for the likes of visiting U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Vice President Richard Nixon.

He returned to Sao Paulo in 1961 to work as executive chef at the Jockey Club, which he says is the best and most lavish establishment he has seen the world over. In the meantime, in the new capital of Brazil, Brasilia, the Brasilia Palace was opened, and he was commissioned to oversee the cooking at this hotel whenever kings, queens and heads of state paid official visits.

After working as executive chef at Hotel Martinez in Cannes, he opened kitchens in hotels constructed by the Othon Palace chain in Brazil and then accepted a post at the Hotel Algarve in Lisbon, Portugal, which at that time was rated the third-best hotel restaurant in the world by American travel writers.

He joined the Meridien chain in Guadeloupe in 1974 and came to Damascus one year ago. Upon arriving here, he discovered the oriental *mezze*.

"Before I came to Syria, I tried to research Middle Eastern cuisine and could find no professional reference in French about it," he said. "Sure, there

Again, each contestant's serving was presented on a separate plate. While the jurors frowned good-naturedly over the likelihood of growing fat on such succulent fare, desert was presented: paper thin scones filled with fresh strawberries and boysenberry sherbert.

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"Before I came to Syria, I tried to research Middle Eastern cuisine and could find no professional reference in French about it," he said. "Sure, there

were a few non-technical cookbooks about Tunisian and Algerian dishes, but the *mezze* was something new to me.

"I find that Middle Eastern cooking follows a very old tradition, yet we are not living in Damascus as people did 800 years ago," he continued. "The *mezze* must be extremely fresh. Take, for instance, *tabouleh*. In the old days, the cook gathered parsley from the garden, cleaned and chopped it and served the dish a half-hour from the garden. These conditions cannot exist at the Hotel Meridien kitchen, but we go early in the morning when the vegetables are freshest at the *souq*.

"I believe that with the development of tourism, a need will arise for a standard technical cookbook on Middle Eastern cuisine adapted to present life styles. Twenty-six years ago there was no authoritative book on Brazilian specialties and I watched one of my students become the most respected cook-book writer in Brazil. I believe this will happen in Syria, and three of my students are potential authorities. I am very proud of them."

Mr. Gil says that he began his cooking courses at the Meridien on Friday the students' day off, because he sensed they wanted to absorb all the knowledge they could. He conducts the sessions with the aid of an interpreter, and he confessed: "I've told them all my secrets. I may keep some secrets from my wife, but none from my students."

"As of today, my students are embarking on their careers. They've gone through the apprenticeship and now comes the fun of creating, built on a foundation of rigid training."

Another proud individual at the gastronomical centre was Mr. Felichet, chief technical advisor from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) at the hotel training centre.

"The average age of our students is 20 years, but they've achieved astonishing results and shown maturity in preparing international cuisine," he said. "Of the 350 trainees who have completed our three-year programme, all have, without exception, immediately found jobs in

three platters of lobster were judged for presentation and taste. five-star hotels - even though 50 per cent have emigrated to the Gulf States for better paying jobs. When the centre opened in 1977, it was difficult to motivate Syrian youth to enter hotel professions, but we've made a breakthrough and now have a wide cross-section of Syrians enrolled at the centre."

Mr. Felichet noted the ILO is entering a new phase of operations because Syria, like all developing countries, has a need for cooks oriented to modern fast food techniques.

"By this I mean that we will have a second phase after the gourmet hotel cooking courses that will concentrate on preparing mass meals for schools, old age homes, industrial complexes, construction crews, even drilling units, which must be served at set times."

A happy footnote: All six of the contestants were promoted to the first level of French chef at the Meridien Hotel.

It will be tough, he concedes, to convince his

NABLUS MAYOR Bassam Shak'a has been told by his doctors that he will walk again, despite the loss of both his legs. To drive the point home, when Mr. Yasser Arafat Wednesday visited his good friends Mr. Shak'a and Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, who are both receiving medical attention at King Hussein Medical Centre for wounds incurred in car-bomb attacks outside their homes, the PLO leader brought along one of his bodyguards who has also lost both his legs, in an Israeli air raid. The guard - not that you would notice - walks on artificial legs. He strode into Mr. Shak'a's hospital room Wednesday and demonstrated how well his new legs work.

Mr. Shak'a is to undergo further surgery before the fitting of the limbs. Two British prosthetics specialists will arrive Saturday to examine him. Mr. Khalaf has postponed his trip Friday to Houston so he can also be examined by the two doctors before going to Texas for specialised medical treatment, including skin grafts and the fitting of an artificial foot.

Both mayors got an unexpected word of encouragement Thursday when the former Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, Milean Capucoli, telephoned them from Rome and offered his blessings. The archbishop spent more than a year in Israeli prisons. He was later deported. Not that the two mayors need further encouragement; their spirit has been heroic.

... "WE DON'T have the leisure to be evenhanded," said Mike Saba, Democratic candidate for U.S. senator from North Dakota, as he zipped through Amman this week en route to Saudi Arabia.

He says he is shifting from neutral on the Arab-Israeli issue in his campaign to full gear pro-Arab.

"The Zionists have set up a paradigm where there is no opportunity to be neutral. There is no middle ground any more with them - if you're not pro-Zionist, you are anti-Zionist," the candidate, one of two Arab-Americans running for Senate this year, said.

One reason, he said, which underlined the necessity of voicing his pro-Arab convictions was the weak support given to an amendment introduced by Senator Adlai Stevenson of Illinois last Monday.

It called for shaving foreign aid to Israel by \$150 million - the estimated annual cost for its settlements - until the colonisation programme stops. Only seven senators, five of whom will retire this year, voted for the amendment which went down in crushing defeat the following day.

Mr. Saba, who prefers a speak up now attitude, has no sympathy with those who think it unwise to come out for Arabs in a U.S. national election year. "The Israeli elections are next year, so we will be told to be careful. The following year there are the U.S. congressional elections and after that it will be the year before the next national elections," he remarked in defending his approach.

It will be tough, he concedes, to convince his

farm-based constituency to go along with his international stance, particularly since the U.S. is experiencing growing xenophobia. Americans, he said, tend to look at the mounting Israeli violence against Palestinians in occupied territory with an attitude of "that's what you get if you are a terrorist."

Even the Egyptians - who have had a good press in the U.S. since Camp David - are being branded "radicals" because they are questioning Israel's plans for Palestinian autonomy, he said.

Nonetheless, he feels the Arab point of view will be welcomed by the people of North Dakota if it "speaks to their pocketbooks." The state has the fourth largest oil field in the U.S. and 25 per cent of the country's coal reserves. Both are extracted by outside multinational companies.

"Those people have taken control of their own destinies," he says of OPEC. During his campaign, North Dakotans have been urged to take a lesson from the organisation and do the same thing.

He has also been promoting the idea of direct trade between the wheat-rich state and overseas nations. International trade in grains and cereals is controlled by five Zionist dominated companies. Mr. Saba, president of Development International Inc., a firm for export management to developing countries, is working to effect direct sales from the North Dakota that would eliminate the middlemen.

The result, he said, will be better prices for his state's farmers and better prices for their overseas clients who already buy more than one half of North Dakota's wheat. While in Amman, he talked about the possibility of such a sale with the Minister of Supply, Dr. Jawad Anani. Jordan, though, isn't buying wheat from overseas at the moment because of this year's bumper crop and the recent decision to pay local farmers almost double world prices for their wheat.

"It is a short range disappointment," the candidate admitted, "but when I get home I'll tell people that, unlike the U.S., Jordan knows the proper value of its own farmers and is a country that deserves North Dakota's support."

Mr. Saba left yesterday for Riyadh where he will also be talking about wheat. Following that, he will visit Cairo and possibly make another stop in Amman on his way home.

Accompanying the senatorial aspirant is Mr. Jean Abinader, until recently director of the National Association for Arab Americans (NAA), who is circulating proposals for a working group on American-Arab relations among potential Mideast clients for public relations and public affairs services.

... WHAT HAVE a Pepsi Cola sales manager, the owner of Shepherds Hotel and an army major got in common? The answer is that they are all members of Jordan's first-ever Olympic team, which sets out for Moscow on Monday.

The twelve members of the team, six civilian and six military, are all to compete in

the same field - rifle shooting, with the soldiers entering the marksmanship events and the civilians the clay pigeon shooting.

At a reception tonight at the Soviet Cultural Centre, the centre's director, Mr. Evgeny Jeltov and his staff were on hand to give a warm sendoff to the competitors, all of whom admitted to being very excited at the prospect of competing in the Olympics. Major Khalaf 'Ayyat, captain of the army team, already has a gold medal and a bronze medal to his credit - from international tournaments held in South Korea last year and the year before. Warrant Officer Mohammad Waseh Samara, gold medal winner in the 1976 inter-Arab tournament, is number two in the team, which also includes Second Lieutenant Abdul Hamid Abdul Gader, Sergeant Husam Mohammad, Sergeant Nawaf Abdul Gader, Lance Corporal Rafi Fahad and Warrant Officer Mahmoud Ibrahim.

Unlike the soldiers, who have six years of international competitions behind them, the clay pigeon shooting team are making their debut on the world competitive sport scene. Having nothing to lose, the team's captain, Mr. Amir Barakat, a local merchant, spoke for all of them when he said "to win or lose means nothing to us, we just want to represent our country and that's it. We will be setting an example for all sportsmen in the country."

Members of his team are Khalidoun Odeh (Pepsi Cola man), Mohammad Shahin (Tawjihi graduate), Khalil 'Amr (university student), Ziad Al Farah (businessman) and Nader Shalhoub (hotelier).

JUST RETURNED from a whirlwind two-week trip to Australia is Dr. Afif Bahasssi, director general of archaeology and museum of Syria. The main aim of the trip was to gain first-hand knowledge of current Australian artistic and archaeological activities. Dr. Bahasssi was a guest of the Australian Government, and he visited cultural centres throughout the country. In addition to heading Syria's department of museums and archaeological endeavours, Dr. Bahasssi is an accomplished painter and sculptor, and during his trip he discussed his theories on the philosophy of Islamic art with directors of numerous Australian museums.

...in the news



ON THESE long, hot days of summer, one of the favourite locales of Amman's visitors and some of its local elite is the swimming pool of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

But when the hotel's management were getting ready to open the pool at the beginning of the season, they faced a problem: Construction of the new tower block addition behind the hotel, overlooking the pool area, presented a considerable eyesore. With the construction work going on so close to poolside, there was also the question of preserving the bathers' privacy. So, the hotel erected a corrugated fence around two sides of the pool - but even that wasn't totally an aesthetic improvement until someone had the bright idea to paint the fence with aquatic scenes.

In keeping with the traditionally agreeable ambience of poolside, the hotel turned

that job into a pleasurable afternoon for a group of local children by inviting students from five local schools - the Islamic School, the International Community School, the American Community School, the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf and Blind and Al Ahliya School for Girls plus the children of the Jordan Hotel staff, to decorate the seascape with pictures of boats and fishes and other marine scenes. Above, the children of the hotel staff pose proudly with their contribution. Below, prizes are distributed to all the contestants by the judges (left to right): Mrs. Monika Mosser, wife of the hotel's general manager; Mr. Yasser Duwail, the Jordanian painter; Mrs. Pat Vellotes, wife of the American ambassador; Mr. Muhanna Durra, director-general of the Department of Culture and Arts and Mr. Samer Taba, director of the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts.



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To teach vocational subjects for basic handtool skills in electricity, mechanics and instrumentation and must have the following qualifications:

1. A four-year degree from a vocational institute (post-secondary).
2. Three years' experience in electricity, mechanics and instrumentation.
3. The ability to read, write and speak Arabic and English.

(E) ARABIC/ENGLISH TRANSLATORS:

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS: 1. College degree in English. 2. Three years' experience in translation or English teaching.

Qualified candidates may send applications to P.O. Box 382, Amman or telephone 22970 Amman, or come in person to Tapline office, Feras Circle, Jabal Al Hussein between 7:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. before June 28, 1980 to arrange for an interview.

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be warm, with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

| | | | |
|---------------|----|---|----|
| Aqaba | 24 | - | 41 |
| Deserts | 21 | - | 39 |
| Jordan Valley | 23 | - | 40 |

Overnight Low 21 Daytime High 36 The high temperature in Amman on Thursday was 33, while that in Aqaba was 40.

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Autobianchi Abarth (Oct. '79 duty not paid). 13,500 km; JD 1,550. Also: Bedroom suite (New in December).

MERCER



from the Syrian Hotel and Tourism Centre who have been studying under - Meridien executive chef, Vincent Gil (centre). All the cooks were promoted to beginning level chefs.

Viets fight guerrillas near Thailand border

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, June 26 (AP) — Vietnamese forces were reported battling guerrillas of ousted Kampuchean Premier Pol Pot

along a key road and in a hilly stronghold near the Thai-Kampuchean border Thursday.

The Thai supreme military command also said that fighting spilled over into Thailand as Hanof's soldiers tackled anti-communist "Free Khmer" guerrillas 55 kilometres northeast of this border town at Ban Sangae.

The Thais said that the Vietnamese were sending some intelligence gathering teams into Thai territory, but that the level of fighting Thursday was low.

There have been indications that the Vietnamese would increase pressure on the Pol Pot guerrillas concentrated south of here, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told the Associated Press in Bangkok that the Vietnamese and the troops of the Phnom Penh government would move against what he called an "armed repatriation" of Pol Pot followers from a Thai refugee camp into an area south of Aranyaprathet. (See story below).

A spokesman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Bangkok said the repatriation from the Sa Kaew refugee camp was halted Thursday "because there are no more volunteers." The UNHCR said

124 Kampucheans had earlier Thursday elected repatriation and were taken to the border.

"We do not know whether the Cambodians do not want to go back because of the fighting. May be all those who wished to go back have already left," the spokesman said, adding that interviewing of refugees would begin again Friday in case more elected to return.

The repatriation, which began June 17, has resulted in the return of more than 8,700 refugees to Kampuchea, about 7,200 of them from Sa Kaew.

The UNHCR said that if there were no volunteers for repatriation at Sa Kaew Friday the operation would be halted at that camp but would begin Monday at two camps farther to the south—Mai Rut and Kampot.

Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime it backs have denounced the repatriation as a mask to infiltrate Pol Pot followers and other rebels into Kampuchea.

The supreme command said Pol Pot forces were attempting to cut Highway 5 between the Kampuchean border town of Poipet and the village of Nimit. The

highway is the major link between the mid-border region and the Kampuchean interior. According to the command report, clashes were also occurring in the Malai hills southwest of here and inside Kampuchea.

International Red Cross and other relief workers sent food and medical teams to border points and helped in the return of some 10,000 Kampucheans who had fled the border encampment of Nong Chan.

The group was gathered outside the camp which was still declared "unsafe" and the target of sporadic fire.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Prem Tinsuwan said in Bangkok after a briefing with Parliament members on the border situation, that Thailand will not buy more arms in the event of the Vietnamese incursion, but will ask for the speeding up of arms deliveries from the United States and Britain.

Referring to Mr. Thach's denial that Vietnamese troops made incursions into Thailand this week, he said: "Thailand has all the proof, if he needs it."

Viet official attacks China, U.S.

BANGKOK, Thailand, June 26 (AP) — Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach accused the United States and China Thursday of involvement in the Kampuchean border conflict between Vietnam and Thailand.

He said that the border area was not of "vital interest" to the United States, but that Washington was following China's policy in the region as part of America's global strategy to counter the Soviet Union.

China supports Thailand and the ousted regime of Premier Pol

Pot which Thach charged the Thais are aiding along the frontier. Thach met with U.S. Ambassador Morton I. Abramowitz earlier Thursday.

"I told the ambassador that the United States should not play the 'China card,' and he replied that he did not know how to play games," Thach said in an exclusive interview with the Associated Press. "I told him the China card game was very easy to play."

Asked about rumors that China was moving its troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border as a

response to Thai-Vietnamese clashes over the past few days, Thach responded: "They are always moving troops. We are prepared for the worst. We will not be taken by surprise because being taken by surprise is a bad thing in the military field."

Thach, however, said he had no specific reports of Chinese troop movements.

China has pledged to back Thailand in the event of a Vietnamese invasion, which Thach pledged would not occur.

Soviets shrug off U.S. Afghan plan

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP) — The official Soviet news agency Wednesday brushed off U.S. President Jimmy Carter's latest suggestion of a transitional arrangement in Afghanistan, saying the idea represented a "selfish" attempt by the United States to interfere in another country's affairs.

The comment by Tass was the first Moscow response to the statements made by Carter Tuesday during a visit to Belgrade. The American leader called for a "transitional arrangement" for Afghanistan — U.S. officials say this might include an international peacekeeping force — if the Soviet Union withdraws its troops.

On the surface at least, the sharply negative Soviet reaction signaled that the Kremlin has no intention of loosening its grip on the Kabul regime of Babrak Karmal, set up after Moscow sent an estimated 100,000 troops into Afghanistan in December to put down an anti-government rebellion.

Tass commentator Yuri Kornilov charged that Carter's latest proposal, a reiteration of a previous U.S. suggestion, was "deliberately vague" and designed to "avoid giving an answer to the very precise and constructive proposals" made by Afghanistan on May 14.

The response by Tass does not differ significantly from the position expressed by Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev early this year.

The official Afghan radio made no mention Wednesday of Carter's statements. The evening news cast repeated the Afghan regime's earlier statements of willingness to discuss the crisis with Iran and Pakistan, neighboring countries where anti-Karmal Afghans are based.

The latest Carter proposal, put forth two days after the Soviet announcement that it was withdrawing a division of soldiers and 108 tanks from Afghanistan, was made in recognition of the legitimate Soviet "security interests in Afghanistan," a U.S. official traveling in Europe with Carter said Wednesday.

The senior official, who spoke to reporters on the condition that he not be identified, said Carter made the proposal to prevent "a mass slaughter" of pro-Soviet elements in Afghanistan if Soviet troops are withdrawn.

The said assurances that a slaughter would be prevented and that an anti-Soviet government would not emerge might be necessary ingredients for an eventual Soviet withdrawal.

The Carter administration official also said the United States had received reports that the Soviet Union had increased the number of its troops in Afghanistan from 85,000 to more than 100,000 in recent weeks.

NATO stands firm on Iran, Afghanistan

ANKARA, June 26 (R) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which ended a two-day meeting here today has called for the immediate release by Iran of hostages and condemned the military intervention in Afghanistan.

Statement issued by NATO foreign ministers here said the ministers had reaffirmed their determination to deter attacks on diplomatic personnel.

"With particular reference to Iran," the statement said, "they (the ministers) expressed their continued deep concern over the flagrantly illegal holding of United States diplomatic personnel and property and reiterated their call upon the Iranian authorities to release immediately and unharmed the American hostages."

NATO ministers also called for "a resolute, constant and concerted (western) response" to the Afghanistan incursion.

A communiqué issued by the 15 ministers said: "It is vital that the Soviet government should be left in no doubt as to the extremely grave view which the allies take of this situation which jeopardises world peace."

The NATO ministers' communiqué said: "They regard as unacceptable this armed intervention and the attempt to crush the national resistance of the Afghan people by massive military force."

The ministers added that they considered arguments put forward by the Soviet Union—that it was helping neighbouring Afghanistan against insurgents supported from

outside — "totally unconvincing."

Referring to a recent Soviet announcement that some troops were being withdrawn from Afghanistan, they said it "would only be of interest if it were the beginning of a total withdrawal."

The ministers said: "By using its own military forces directly to impose its will, this time on a non-aligned country, the Soviet government has clearly demonstrated its readiness to exploit opportunities to shift the balance of forces in its favour."

Other use of Soviet force in the years since World War II has been Warsaw Pact countries Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The NATO ministers' intervention has serious implications for its strategic situation.

"It has thus given rise to concerns about its (Soviet) intentions and its threat to the security of a region for world peace and stability."

World New Briefs

BIARRITZ, France, June 26 (AP) — A bomb ripped the tourist office of this resort town early Thursday, ending a calm in the French sector of the Basque country. Police said the explosion was a considerable damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. It was the first terrorist action in the country of southwestern France since May 2, when a general barracks was bombed at nearby Bayonne. A total of 21 against tourist facilities have been carried out since Aug. Responsibility for most of them has been claimed by Basque Organisations. Similar attacks were launched by terrorists against tourist facilities in Spain this week.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 26 (AP) — France to have exploded an underground nuclear bomb June 26 near Mururoa Atoll near Tahiti, New Zealand government said. The explosion report came from a recording station by New Zealand at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands. Then immediate comment from French officials. The Rarotongaings indicated a test of around 20 kilotonnes. The re confirms a prediction by the conservation group Green which forecast the explosion on June 16. Greenpeace spokesman Donohue says he expects another four or five.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, June 26 (AP) — Seargent Sons, the world's largest distiller, has given a \$5.8 million Harvard University researchers in hopes of demonstrating the way the human body processes alcohol — not alcohol is the cause of alcoholism. "Alcoholism comes from poor from bottles," said Mr. Jonathan Rinehart, public relations for the Montreal-based distillery. Seargent's, through Seargent-Samuel Bronfman Foundation named after its founder, gave the money on Tuesday to Harvard Medical School for research by Dr. Bert Vallee, a Luxembourg-born biochemist. Vallee, who said the grant has no conditions, said he suggested that the body's chemical enzymes rather than social reasons are a cause of alcoholism.

STOCKHOLM, June 26 (AP) — Accompanied by 11 scientists from 15 nations left Tuesday aboard Swedish icebreaker Ymer on a \$3.6 million Arctic expedition. Three-month expedition, described by project leaders as the first to sail through the so-called Northeast Passage of Siberia. The researchers originally planned to follow it of Nordenskiöld, but Soviet authorities refused to let ships into their waters. Instead, Ymer will sail straight destination, the 84th parallel, some 600 kilometres south of North Pole.

2 envoys to New Hebrides

LONDON, June 26 (AP) — Two special envoys from London and Paris are to visit the troubled New Hebrides in a new bid to end a bow-and-arrow revolt on the South Pacific group of islands run jointly by Britain and France, the Foreign Office announced Wednesday.

The move was agreed on at a meeting here Wednesday between Foreign Office Minister of State Peter Blocker and his French counterpart, Mr. Paul Dijoud.

The envoys will be Mr. Alan Donald, a senior Foreign Office official, and Mr. Jean Arribaud, who is on Mr. Dijoud's staff. They will fly out Friday or Saturday.

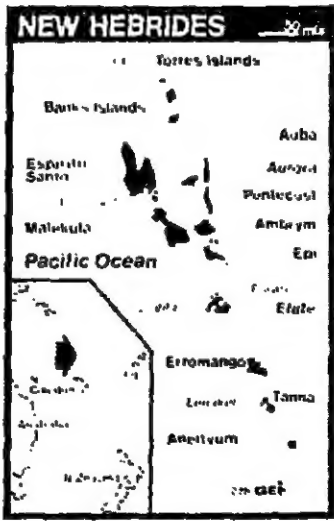
Officials said it was not known how long they will stay in the New Hebrides, where natives and

French settlers on the archipelago's 75 islands launched a secessionist May 28.

They will first visit Port Vila, the islands' capital, and then Espiritu Santo, where a rebellion broke out. They will go to Tanna, another island where trouble has flared.

A statement after the visit said the envoys "explore various ideas of parties." But the Foreign Office declined to say exactly what ideas are. The envoy accompanied by two legal advisers.

Reports from Paris Wednesday suggested scheduled independence July 30 may have to be postponed.



Hundreds killed in landslide, bus disasters in India

NEW DELHI, June 26 (Agencies) — More than 200 persons died in separate incidents Wednesday when a landslide wiped out an entire village and a packed bus plunged into a river.

Meanwhile, a top state official did not comment directly on a newspaper report that a mass grave of about 1,000 bodies was discovered recently in the violence-ravaged eastern state of Tripura, where tribesmen fighting for independence from India are said to be "on the run."

More than 150 people are believed to have been killed in a landslide which destroyed a north Indian village Wednesday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported today.

Official reports quoted by PTI said at least 50 bodies had so far been recovered from the ruins of Gyanu Village, in Uttar Pradesh state.

PTI said huge boulders rolled down a mountain overlooking Gyanu, destroying the entire village on the banks of the Bhagirathi river.

At least 58 persons were killed and 17 reported missing when a packed bus toppled off a bridge into a river in Bilaspur District, northern India,

the United News of India (UNI) reported Thursday.

The accident occurred Wednesday near Jarhgaom, about 900 kilometres southeast of New Delhi.

UNI quoted a district official as saying that rescue operations were continuing.

No other details were immediately available.

And in the state of Tripura, Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborty told reporters Wednesday that rebellious tribesmen were on the defensive after nearly three weeks of communal clashes in which more than 1,000 persons died.

Mr. Chakraborty said in Agartala, the state capital, that the tribesmen could still fight "a rear-guard action from within their jungle hideouts" in the hilly terrain. However, he did not comment directly on a New Delhi newspaper report which claimed that a mass grave of about 1,000 bodies of Bengali settlers was discovered recently about 20 kilometres from Agartala.

The Indian Express newspaper reported Wednesday that the death toll in the current fighting in

Tripura had exceeded the 2,000 mark with the discovery of the mass grave.

Mr. Chakraborty said the official death toll was 948, counting bodies recovered, and that hundreds appeared to be missing. Some 1,048 persons have been arrested in connection with violence and arson connected with the fighting.

Officials in neighbouring Bangladesh have reported seeing at least 400 beheaded bodies floating down rivers from Tripura.

And in the troubled northeastern state of Assam, at least 100 demonstrators were arrested Thursday during a state-wide, day-long strike which forced the cancellation of train services and commercial flights to the state, UNI reported.

Police arrested protesters who squatted before government offices in an attempt to prevent officials from entering. UNI said, quoting a police official.

Many government officials stayed away from work in response to the strike call by powerful student leaders who are demanding the deportation of millions of alleged aliens from Assam.

UNI reported from Gauhati, Gauhati, the state's commercial capital, is about 550 kilometres northwest of Calcutta.

Buses also were not running and stores closed in a show of support for the students.

The nine-month-old mass agitation has crippled the local economy because the students are blockading oil facilities and preventing the transport of petroleum products to other parts of India. They have also stopped exports of plywood, bamboo and jute to other Indian states.

The native Assamese, predominantly Hindus, are supporting the movement because they fear cultural and economic domination by the immigrants from Bangladesh, who are mostly Muslims.

More than 100 persons have died in communal clashes since the agitation began last October. However, UNI quoted officials as saying that Wednesday's strike was peaceful.

In New Delhi, the opposition failed today to block a parliamentary bill to ban strike in Assam. Opposition parliamentarians said the bill was "draconian and ill-advised."

Church-state friction to greet Pope in Brazil

BRASILIA, June 26 (AP) — Pope John Paul II begins Monday an exhaustive 12-day, 12,500-kilometre pilgrimage across Brazil, where activist priests are in a renewed conflict with the government and conservative Catholics on the church's role in promoting social justice.

Those questions are acute in a vast, developing nation where ostentatious millionaires live alongside some of the most wretched slums in the Western Hemisphere, and where a military-backed government wields a strong hand despite promises of liberalisation.

This is John Paul's seventh overseas trip since being elevated to the papacy in 1978 and his second to heavily Catholic Latin America. The Pope has told priests and nuns to shun partisan political activity in the politically volatile Third World, but has urged lay Catholics to become deeply involved.

The Pope's 13-city tour of the world's largest Catholic country

will take him from the futuristic capital of Brasilia to the poverty-stricken northeast, where chronic droughts have brought hunger and disease.

He will visit the industrialised south with its crowded cities and temperate climate and will travel to the northern tropical rain forest, taking a short boat ride on the Amazon River.

The first papal visit to South America's largest country will include 13 open-air Masses, with perhaps 20 million of the nation's more than 100 million Catholics coming to see him. Many more will see him on nationwide television.

The Pope will visit the favela slums of Rio de Janeiro and will consecrate the national basilica in the southern town of Aparecida do Norte, the goal of hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who go there each year to pray before the statue of the nation's patroness, Nossa Senhora Aparecida — "Our Revealed Lady."

The Polish pontiff also will

address the opening session of the National Eucharistic Congress in the northern city of Fortaleza, which will focus on the millions of indigenous who migrate every year from rural poverty to stark, overcrowded urban slums.

The campaign to improve their plight has touched the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB), which sets church policy.

The Pope's attendance at the Eucharistic Conference will put him in the middle of a dispute between the bishops and the military-backed government of President Joao Figueiredo, which is irritated by church statements it considers radical and anti-government.

A rapprochement between church and state was strained earlier this year when the bishops' conference declared its support for metal workers in the industrial state of Sao Paulo who staged a six-week strike that crippled the auto industry and challenged the government liberalisation plan.

Mr. Figueiredo and his advisers declared that the bishops hold a minority viewpoint among Brazilian Catholics. Some conservatives within the government brought up old accusations of a link between Brazilian church leaders and Marxists.

John Paul tackled the issue of priestly activism head-on during his first overseas visit. Speaking to the third Latin American Bishops' Conference, in Puebla, Mexico in January, 1979, the Pope declared: "You are spiritual guides who try to orient and improve the hearts of the faithful. You are not social

leaders, political leaders or employees of a temporal power."

Lay members, he added, had a duty to seek political reform in line with Christian teaching.

The Brazilian bishops say the ban on priestly political activity is different from the church's decision here to speak out.

"The Pope endorses the work of the CNBB as part of the greater whole that the church represents today," said Bishop Vito Lorscheiter, president of the bishops' conference, after returning from last-minute meetings with the Pope in the Vatican.

Shattered stones hide ancient myste

By Nicholas B. Tatro

ABU RAWWASH, Egypt, June 26 — On a barren desert plateau lie the shattered remains of a pyramid built 4,500 years ago as a final resting place for one of Egypt's most hated rulers.

His name was Ra Dedef, son and successor to the greatest pyramid builder of them all, the Pharaoh Cheops who erected his royal tomb eight kilometres to the south at Giza.

"With an effort made nowhere else in Egypt, every single block of casing stone and temple statuary belonging to Ra Dedef was broken into tiny bits," said Egyptologist Bernard V. Bothmer, curator of Egyptian art at the Brooklyn Museum in New York City.

"Hundreds of men must have worked 10 years to obliterate his memory. It makes no sense," said Mr. Bothmer, pointing to tennis

ball-sized hunks of red granite and quartz rock that litter the hard sandy ground at Abu Rawwash.

"Nobody would have done that unless they really hated him."

So determined were the ancients to make Ra Dedef a non-person that they scratched his name and those of his side of the family from the royal family necropolis in Giza, where Ra Dedef's father, brother and nephew built the three great pyramids.

It might have worked except that Ra Dedef, whose name in ancient hieroglyphs means "stability of the Sun," buried the famous Cheops and left his name inscribed on a royal funeral boat unearthed next to the Great Pyramid in Giza in 1954.

Why was Ra Dedef, so despised?

Some experts have suggested he was a foreign usurper while others speculate he was the loser in a palace power struggle with a rival branch of Cheops' family.

"Ra Dedef was the offspring of one of Cheops' queens but before he finished building his pyramid something happened and his

memory got debased and his name rubbed out," said Mr. Bothmer, who has led expeditions to Egypt since the 1950s.

Ra Dedef's mummy has not been found and the 24-metre-deep burial chamber is choked with rubble that has never been fully explored, even though a French expedition probed part of the complex in 1901.

"Until this day we don't know if his sarcophagus is still here," said Mr. Bothmer. "Perhaps there is an inscription that will explain his mysterious fate."

One reason archeologists have not undertaken a more thorough exploration is that Abu Rawwash has been a military preserve for the last 25 years. Nestled in the ruins are crater-like holes used as anti-aircraft gun emplacements, and a radar station stands on one edge of the site.

On a recent visit, the army appeared to have broken camp and Egyptian officials say the site is expected to open to visitors by the year's end.

Even so, few tourists are likely to make the journey to the lonely,

barren hills 15 kilometres north of downtown Cairo. The route is unmarked and it takes a four-wheel-drive vehicle to climb up to the rocky plateau. Another drawback is that Abu Rawwash, which means "Father of Fright" in colloquial Egyptian, is known as a breeding ground for snakes and scorpions.

Mr. Zahi Hawwas, antiquities inspector for Giza, said: "No one has ever tried systematic excavation at this site, so nobody knows really what is here. You could find anything, including the sarcophagus of the king."

Had Ra Dedef's opponents allowed him to finish his pyramid it would have been about 65 metres high, nearly equal to the smallest of the three pyramids of Giza.

Ra Dedef cleverly picked the highest point on the plateau for his pyramid.

Even though it was less than half the height of Cheops' pyramid, his monument would have reached closer towards the sun, which was worshipped as a God by the ancients.

All that remain of Ra Dedef's pyramid, however, are courses of limestone blocks raised foundation about 10 metres high. The burial pit is on sky and easily accessible passage cut in the bedrock.

"With a crane, the rubble could be cleared in two weeks' work," said Mr. Bothmer. The effort would be worth it because the question of what happened to Ra Dedef is the great mystery that Egyptian history.

Mr. Bothmer also said that, at least two of what traditionally buried pharaohs, may still be covered by the rubble. A boat pit and long lines open to the east.

"Also unexplored at Abu Rawwash are eight rectangular noblemen that line the pyramid face and a small pyramid probably belonging to Ra Dedef's queen."

Associated Press

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